

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1820.

No. 6.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
to have their paper discontinued at the ex-  
piration of their year, will be presumed as de-  
siring its continuance until countermanded.  
Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine  
cents, shall receive a tenth gratis.  
Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines  
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and  
five cents for each continuance.  
Descriptions received by the printer, and  
of the post-masters in the state.  
Letters upon business relative to the pa-  
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a  
desire for literary pursuits, are invited to favour  
with communications.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date  
the 6th of December last, executed to the  
trustee by Joseph B. Shaw (which has been  
recorded), to secure the payment of cer-  
tain debts due Thomas N. S. Hargis and Wil-  
liam Whitted, jun. will be sold at the market  
place in this place, for cash, to the highest  
bidder, on Tuesday the second day of March  
next at court (the 21st inst.) three Negroes,  
and her two children Sukey and Chesley,  
and many of them as may be sufficient to sa-  
tisfy the debt, and the interest accruing  
thereon.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.

Hillsborough, March 7.

5-2w

## The celebrated Horse OS RICH,

Will stand the ensuing season, to com-  
mence the first day of April and end  
the first day of August, on Monday and Tues-  
day of each week at James Morrow's, on Cam-  
den street, on Wednesday in each week at Friday  
at Johnson's, esq.; and on Thursday, Friday  
Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county  
of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced  
price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be  
paid at the time of service; six dollars the season,  
if paid at any time within the season,  
otherwise eight dollars will be charged for  
the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare  
with foal, which money will become due as  
soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with  
foal, or the property changed.

At possible care will be taken to prevent  
accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable  
for any that may happen.

John Mason.

N.B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who  
think proper to send their mares to the sub-  
scriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their  
mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.  
March 2, 1820.

5-3m

## Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers  
and the public generally, that he has  
just finished his house, so that he is now  
able to accommodate as many as may honour  
with their company. His house is large,  
having seven comfortable rooms which have  
places in them, suitable for families, or  
travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has pro-  
vided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as  
good a table as the neighbourhood will afford.  
It is also provided with good stables, and  
will always keep the best provender. The  
location of the place is pleasant, and very  
healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with  
their families, during the summer season, can  
be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges  
himself to the public to do all in his power to  
please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen  
who call can amuse themselves in reading the  
newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps  
a supply of papers from almost every part of the  
United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

## NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to  
the following statement. On the evening  
of Saturday the 12th instant, the house of the  
subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during  
his absence, by John Bryan, and a free mulat-  
to girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of  
John Moore, was forcibly taken and carried  
away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is be-  
lieved that he has a forged bill of sale for the  
girl, purporting to have been executed by her  
father, and it is feared that he has carried the  
girl to the south, with the intention of selling  
her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscri-  
ber ever since she was fifteen months old, and  
the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond  
the possibility of a doubt. She is now about  
seventeen years old, five feet high, with a  
flowing complexion, thick bushy hair, and  
ears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high has blue eyes,  
a little round shouldered, and has a long  
nose.

The editors of southern papers are request-  
ed to give the foregoing an insertion in their  
respective papers, as possibly it may save from  
a state of slavery this girl, who has an unques-  
tionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,  
February 25, 1820.

## To the Public.

WHEREAS some years ago it was my un-  
fortunate lot to be married to a Mrs.  
Nancy Dunnagan, and notwithstanding every  
effort has uniformly been made on my part to  
preserve harmony and peace between us, yet  
it has been all in vain. She has now aban-  
doned from my bed and board, and betaken  
herself I know not where. I hereby give notice  
that I am resolved to pay no debts which she  
has contracted since her elopement, or may  
hereafter contract.

William Hannah.

Orange, Feb. 24, 1820.

4-3w

## CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store  
in Hillsborough, in the house formerly  
occupied by him, where he offers for sale on  
very low terms for cash, a very considerable  
assortment of

## FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and  
coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cas-  
simeres, bed, dupe and Dutch blankets, coats,  
vestings, white and coloured plains,  
flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton  
crase shawls, collions, bombazettes, cotton  
hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment  
of guns, some of which are of a very superior  
quality; tree chains, weeding hoes, frying  
pans, spoons, axes, adze and hand hammers,  
bellows pipes and bands, &c. wiles and blis-  
tered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon  
boxes, patent cutting knives and scy the blades,  
and a very large assortment of Hardware and  
Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand  
a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle,  
bag, upper and seal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young  
man, who can come well recommended, and  
who has been brought to the mercantile  
business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23.

3-3w

D. HEARTT

proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the

United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Consti-

tution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having  
become so scarce as to render it difficult  
to procure a copy, it has been suggested to  
the publisher that a new edition would be  
acceptable to the public; he has accordingly  
submitted the proposal for their patronage,  
and will commence the publication as soon as  
the number of subscribers shall be such as to  
justify the undertaking. The debates of the  
North Carolina convention on the adoption of  
the constitution of the United States, must  
certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent  
their becoming extinct; it is therefore pre-  
sumed that the proposed edition will be ex-  
tensively patronised throughout the state.

## CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo  
volume of about three hundred pages, neatly  
printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar  
and fifty cents, handsomely bound and let-  
tered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hun-  
dred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at  
most of the post-offices in the state.



JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the plea-  
sure of announcing to the ladies and gen-  
tlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he  
has determined to offer them his professional  
services, and being possessed of a perfect  
knowledge of that late discovery, the art of  
cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly  
solicits their patronage, and assures them that  
all orders will be executed in the first style.  
Uniforms of every description made in a su-  
perior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and ele-  
gance.

He will be regularly supplied from New  
York with the newest London and American  
fashions.

Feb. 10.

1st

## WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a  
small family, situated within a conven-  
ient distance from the court-house, in Hills-  
borough. Possession would be required in  
March.

Inquire of the Printer.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office  
of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Among the subjects before congress,  
which are likely to be overruled by the  
Missouri question, we much fear that of  
the Bankrupt Bill will be one. We fear  
it, we say, because the deep anxiety man-  
ifested on the subject, from every quar-  
ter of our country in which trade has  
been carried on to any extent, evinces  
the important light in which it is there  
regarded. It is due to the thousands  
who tremblingly cling to the hope of an  
alleviation of their condition from this  
means, that a fair decision on the ques-  
tion should be had; that they may know,  
without the possibility of being mistak-  
en, and without further waste of time,  
the worst they have to apprehend.

We have reason to think that the dis-  
tant and scattered papers of the trading  
part of our country occasionally con-  
tain essays on this neglected subject,  
which deserve a better fate than to  
moulder on the spot where they origi-  
nate. Two such we have met with in a  
Philadelphia paper, which appear to  
have been occasioned by one of those  
mournful circumstances that frequently  
occur among those who become involv-  
ed in irreparable difficulties under the  
state laws. One of those essays we pub-  
lish to-day; the second shall not be long  
deferred.

Nat. Intell.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The spirit of a man will sustain his infir-  
mities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?"

Prov.

The late distressing attempt in our  
Debtors' Apartment, and the frequent  
recurrence of suicide among insolvents,  
has led me to consider whether this self-  
destruction arises from the impatient  
and impetuous, or from the desponding  
and melancholic dispositions of the indi-  
viduals, or from any peculiar hardship  
or suffering which our laws inflict upon  
the unfortunate.

I have not been able to learn that  
these unhappy men were remarked as  
having stronger passions, either vehem-  
ent or desponding, than most other  
men. I had therefore to seek for the  
cause in the operation of those laws to  
which they became subject through  
misfortune.

Here a view opened that excited my  
amazement; nor can I conceive why this  
view has not long since been exhibited  
by abler hands than mine. Nor is this  
amazement lessened when I consider  
how many of our most enlightened  
and humane citizens are "going to  
and fro upon the Earth, seeking" dis-  
tant avenues for the overflowing of their  
justice, humanity and benevolence, as if  
all channels at home were filled with their  
superabundance.

But there appears something in the  
long accustomed and habitual suffering  
of evil, that paralyzes our efforts, judg-  
ment; and understanding as to that evil,  
and leads to a belief, that, because it  
never has been remedied, it is really  
without remedy.

Where these evils are so extensive as  
to involve thousands of our fellow be-  
ings, we fall in, and follow them as a  
thing of course—and those of us who  
escape the vortex, look on with uncon-  
cern. The negro who is born to ser-  
vitude quietly yields to his fate,  
while his owner merely considers  
him as a natural increase of property.  
The soldier loses a limb, and remains  
forever a helpless cripple, and we con-  
sider him merely as a man taken from  
our effective force.

The fraudulent debtor secures to his  
own use the property of those who  
trust him and then lives at his ease—  
the honest debtor yields up his last dol-  
lar—and then quietly suffers the ignom-  
iny of a jail, and an unavailing re-  
sponsibility for debts which he can ne-  
ver pay; and the creditors of both  
rest tamely satisfied with their useless  
claims, yet know they will never pro-  
duce a cent.

Slavery, war, the depression of honest  
debtors, and the protection of fraudulent  
ones, and the total loss to the creditors  
of each through preferences, &c. sanc-  
tioned by custom, seem, by long usage,  
and inveterate habit, to be considered  
as among those "ills that flesh is heir to."

Happily however the great evils of  
war and slavery are now exciting the  
humanity and talents of the country—  
but the losses of creditors and the evil  
of thousands of our fellow citizens of  
acknowledged integrity and industry,  
suffering under perpetual responsibility  
and never ending poverty, creates  
scarcely a murmur.

An attempt at suicide by a runaway  
slave under the dread of being returned  
to his master, excited more sensibility  
in the community than the self-destruction  
of many upright and respectable  
citizens whose misfortunes brought on  
them the horrors of insolvency; or than

is now excited by the sufferings of the  
humane and gallant gentleman lying  
under the agony of his wounds, and the  
still greater agony of feeling which our  
laws inflict on the unfortunate freemen  
of our country; laws, from which death  
is so often sought as the only refuge.

We see many earnestly engaged in  
obtaining the pardon of criminals, al-  
though these criminals are fed, clothed,  
and provided with employment. Mur-  
derers have found numerous friends  
whose whole energies have been exerted  
in obtaining the willing petitions of  
our citizens to avert the course of the  
law. Runaway slaves have purchased  
their freedom with the liberal contribu-  
tions of a few inhabitants of a city where  
the bed and wretched furniture of hon-  
est citizens are often sacrificed at con-  
stable's sales, for paltry debts—and  
where poor hard-working women have  
been dragged to the sufferings of a pri-  
son with infants at their breasts, and  
this in many instances for debts not  
amounting to a dollar. And what is still  
more inexplicable we see men cheerfully  
encountering expense, toil, and argu-  
ment for the freedom of those whom  
they never saw, and yet will not move a  
step to regain their own liberty, or utter  
a word to solicit their own rights.

Let it be remembered that I explic-  
itly make this declaration once for all,  
that I do not wish in any degree to les-  
sen the sensibility which happily exists  
for the fate of criminals and of slaves,  
and of the many objects of public ex-  
citement. No; the decaying hand that  
writes this, would sooner rise against the  
life which yet sustains it, than touch,  
with impious intent, "The Mercy Seat"  
which the voice of Omnipotence placed  
"over the Judgment seat."

I mention this sensibility only to con-  
trast it with the indifference and apathy  
manifested for the fate of many of our  
unfortunate brethren and fellow citizens  
who have become insolvent, and who  
are really placed in a more deplorable  
and helpless situation than any part of  
the citizens or subjects of any civilized  
country on earth, except the fraudulent  
uncertificated bankrupt of England,  
whose punishment consists in being left  
in the same situation in which our im-  
becile laws place the honest insolvent of  
the freest country in the world.

The creditors with us fare worse than  
creditors do under any other govern-  
ment. Our country vitally suffers from  
protecting men in their ease, or con-  
demning them to idleness, who, in any  
other civilized state, would at once be  
punished if fraudulent, or restored to  
industry, usefulness, and liberty, if in-  
nocent.

The inefficiency of our insolvent laws  
is too apparent to be illustrated; too  
notorious to be explained—they oppress  
none but the upright, protect none but  
the fraudulent, and give no relief to the  
creditors of either.

But waving all consideration of debtor  
and creditor, and the profits and losses  
of the mere trafficking part of the com-  
munity, it should be considered that these  
laws do not enforce the provisions of our  
constitutions, nor protect the unaliena-  
ble rights and privileges of our citizens.

\* Humane, because he plunged headlong  
into the sea, and saved his chief mate who  
had fallen overboard and could not swim;  
the ship being without a jolly boat, and going nine  
knots, he sustained him more than an hour "on  
the mountain wave" before they were releved.  
This achievement forms a subject of  
painting among our artists, and the youth thus  
saved, although then first officer of a large  
ship, was but in the gristle of nineteen. He  
was afterwards one of our brave lieutenants  
who gave lustre to the late war; and is yet in  
the naval service of his country, the pride of  
his family and the consolation of an aged mo-  
ther.

Gallant, because that, with his second mate  
then but eighteen, and the same who is men-  
tioned above, four men and two boys, he van-  
quished a prize-master and fifteen able sea-  
men, recaptured his ship and brought her safe  
into port. This exploit is recorded by other  
hands than mine, and remains on a splendid  
piece of plate.

\* Presented to capt. —, master of the  
ship —, of Philadelphia, by the gentle-  
man concerned in that vessel and cargo, for  
his brave exertions in recapturing their prop-  
erty from the possession of a French priva-  
teer, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Mal-  
ta, in the year 1809.

These things are known and can be spoken  
of, but no persuasion can prevail on the  
subject of them to suffer his own or the ship's  
name to appear on the present occasion.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 26.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, from the  
committee on military affairs, to whom  
was referred an inquiry into the expedi-  
ency of establishing an additional na-  
tional armory, made a report unfavour-  
able to the establishment of an addition-  
al armory, which report was, on motion  
of Mr. Anderson, laid on the table.

MISSOURI BILL.

The order of the day being announce-

ed from the chair,—being the unfinish-  
ed business of yesterday,

Mr. Hill renewed the motion which  
he made yesterday, that the committee  
of the whole house be discharged from  
the further consideration of the Missouri  
bill; but the motion was not sustained  
by a majority of the house.

The house then again resolved itself  
into a committee of the whole, Mr.  
Cobb in the chair, on the said bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, moved to  
amend the bill, by inserting in the 4th  
section, (immediately preceding the res-  
trictive amendment adopted yester-  
day,) the following proviso:

That in all that tract of country ceded  
by France to the United States, under  
the name of Louisiana, which lies north  
of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes  
north latitude, excepting only such part  
thereof as is included within the limits  
of the state contemplated by this act,  
there shall be neither slavery nor in-  
voluntary servitude, otherwise than in the  
punishment of crimes, whereof the party  
shall have been duly convicted: *Pro-  
vided, always,* That any person escaping  
into the same, from whom labour or  
service is lawfully claimed in any state or  
territory of the United States, such fugi-  
tive may be lawfully reclaimed, and  
conveyed to the person claiming his or  
her labour or service, as aforesaid.

Mr. Storrs supported his amendment  
in a speech of considerable length—em-  
bracing, incidentally, in the range of his  
remarks, an examination of the right of  
imposing the slavery restriction on Mis-  
souri.

Mr. Randolph next rose, and spoke  
more than four hours, against the  
amendment, and on the topics connect-  
ed with it, the subject of restriction, &c.  
When he had concluded, (about half  
past four o'clock.)

An infertile motion was made for  
the committee to rise.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, then took the  
floor, and proceeded a short time in a  
speech on the subject, when he gave  
way for a motion for the committee to  
rise, which prevailed, and about five  
o'clock

The house adjourned.

Monday, February 28.

Mr. Randolph, from the select com-  
mittee appointed on that subject, re-  
ported a bill for the relief of the family  
of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for  
the education of his children at the pub-  
lic charge; which was twice read and  
committed.

Mr. Smyth, from the committee on  
military affairs, reported a bill respect-  
ing the military establishment.

Mr. S. from the same committee, re-  
ported a bill authorizing grants of bounty  
land in certain cases; which bills were  
severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Storrs, from the select commit-  
tee appointed on his resolution of the  
10th December last, to inquire and re-  
port whether any of the public monies  
appropriated by congress for the pay  
and subsistence of the regular army of  
the U. States, since the 4th of March,  
1815, have been applied to the support  
of any army or detachment of troops  
raised without the consent of this house,  
or the authority of congress; made a  
report thereon.

This report is of very considerable  
length, and accompanied by voluminous  
illustrating and supporting statements.  
The report having been read through:

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, moved that five  
thousand copies thereof be printed for  
the use of the house; in support of which  
he remarked that this was a govern-  
ment depending in a peculiar manner  
on the strength of public opinion; that  
the house would recollect that the de-  
bate on the Seminole war had gone be-  
fore the public; that a report of a com-  
mittee of the senate at the last session  
had also gone forth, and that a vindica-  
tion of the president of the United States  
and his commanding generals, prepared  
by an unknown hand, had been put into  
circulation, and found its way even to  
their tables, and that, without any pre-  
judices of any description to gratify, he  
wished all the facts and evidence (now  
laid before the house by this report) to  
be as extensively spread before the peo-  
ple as the documents, &c. to which he  
had alluded.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Stro-  
ther at some length; who argued that it  
would be an unnecessary expence, as  
the report would probably receive a ge-  
neral circulation through the public pa-  
pers; and that the usual number, (50  
copies) would be sufficient for the use  
of members, &c.

The motion to print 5000 copies was  
lost—as was a motion to print 3000; and  
a motion to print 1000; after which, the  
usual number was ordered, and the re-  
port was committed to a committee of  
the whole house on the state of the  
Union.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, it was  
Resolved, That the committee of  
claims be instructed to inquire into the  
expediency of providing by law for the



compensation of losses occasioned by the impressment and application of private property to the military service of the United States during the late Seminole war.

Mr. Hardin submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to subscribe as stock in the company incorporated by the legislature of Kentucky, to cut a canal round the falls in the Ohio river, any number of shares, not exceeding five hundred.

Mr. H. entered into some explanations in support of his motion, and to secure to it the favour of the house.

Mr. Hendricks, of Ohio, proposed an amendment to the resolution, having for its object to include a similar inquiry as to subscribing a like number of shares to the stock of the Jefferson Ohio canal company, and spoke a short time in favour of his motion; when

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the resolution was, for the present, laid on the table.

#### NEW STATES BILL.

A message was received from the senate, by their secretary, announcing that the senate insist on their amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, which had been disagreed to by this house.

Mr. Taylor moved that the house insist on its disagreement to the said amendments.

Mr. Cobb inquired of the chair whether the question could be divided so as to be taken separately on each principle embraced in the amendments.

Mr. Lowndes replied, in substance, that it appeared to him there would be much difficulty in coming to any conclusion on these amendments in which the two houses would concur; that he thought therefore that it would be better to lay them aside until this house had matured and finally acted on the bill now before it, for the admission of Missouri, and ascertained how it was received by the senate, &c. with this view he moved that the amendments be laid on the table.

On this question the house divided, and the motion was negatived—yeas 74, noes 85.

Mr. Culpepper, then, after some remarks to shew the propriety and necessity of mutual concession and mutual forbearance on a question so important and delicate; and from the hope, that, by acting conclusively on the bill now before the house and sending it to the senate, all difficulty would be gotten over, &c.—moved that the amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Whitman, who were averse to the delaying a final decision on these amendments with which the admission of Maine was connected, and which they wished to separate from it as promptly as possible.

The motion to postpone the amendments was negatived without a count.

The main question then recurring, it was so divided, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, as to be first taken on insisting on the disagreement of this house to the first eight sections (connecting with the Maine bill provisions for the admission of Missouri) and was decided, by yeas and nays:

For insisting on the disagreement of this house, 97.

Against insisting on the disagreement, 76.

The question was then stated on insisting on the disagreement of the house to the remaining amendments of the senate, (being the 9th section, embracing the compromise principle.)

Mr. Lowndes wished to remark, before this question was taken, that, although he should always be ready to vote for such a proposition, substantially, when presented to him, combined with the free admission of Missouri; yet, as the amendment relative to Missouri had been disagreed to, it would be useless to retain this amendment in connection with the Maine bill alone, and, as he should therefore now vote against retaining it, he wished his motive to be understood.

Mr. McCreary made a remark or two to the same effect; when

The question was taken on insisting on the disagreement of the house to the 9th section of the senate's amendments and carried, by yeas and nays:

For insisting on the disagreement, 160.

Against insisting on the disagreement of the house, 14.

So the house insisted on its disagreement to the whole of the senate's amendments to the Maine bill; and the clerk was directed to acquaint the senate therewith.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the Missouri bill—Mr. Storrs's proposition to insert therein the clause to exclude slavery from the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' north latitude, (excepting the proposed state of Missouri,) being still under consideration.

Mr. Beecher resumed and concluded his speech which he commenced on Saturday, against the amendment, and in defence of the right of congress to impose the slavery restriction, heretofore discussed.

Mr. Randolph again rose, and spoke some time against the amendment, and in reply to some of the arguments of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, spoke some time in explanation of the reasons which would induce him to vote against the amendment, though he was in favor of restriction on the territories west of the Mississippi, &c.

Mr. Storrs next addressed the committee, in a short but earnest speech, in support of his amendment.

Mr. Livermore made a few remarks against the amendment.

Mr. Baldwin spoke a short time in favour of the amendment, and in reply to a point or two of Mr. Beecher's remarks.

The question was then taken on Mr. Storrs's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 33.

The committee then proceeded to fill up the details of the bill;

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment thereto, going to strike out all that part providing the apportionment of delegates to the convention among the several counties, and substituting therefor, in substance, a provision leaving the apportionment to the general assembly of the territory, according to the free population thereof.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a little amendment to the amendment, which he supposed had dropped out of it by accident; it was the word white—a matter, he observed, of some importance yet to those on the south side, as they said—and proceeded to extend his remarks on the subject; when

Mr. Taylor accepted the amendment with pleasure. He had omitted it, because it was sufficiently expressed in subsequent parts, and he had not deemed it important.

Considerable discussion ensued on Mr. Taylor's amendment, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Whitman, and Clay, and was supported by the mover and Mr. Livermore; and

The question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative, by a large majority.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. then moved to amend the 3d section of the bill, by striking out of the clause which designates the kind of persons who shall vote for delegates to the convention of the state, the "white," so as to extend the privilege of voting to "all free male citizens;" and spoke at some length in support of his motion, and in explanation of his opinions on other points which had been introduced in the debate of the bill.

Mr. Randolph rose in opposition to this amendment, and spoke about an hour and a half on this motion, and other topics which he embraced in its consideration.

Some proceedings took place on a point of order which was made; after which,

The question was put on Mr. Allen's motion, and a division required, when it appeared that but one member (the mover of the amendment) rose in its support.

After filling the blanks in the bill, according to the motions of Mr. Scott, of Missouri.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment [one which he had offered on the first day that the bill was taken up, and then withdrawn] by adding to the last section the following clause: "And if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by congress at their next session after the receipt thereof, the said territory shall be admitted into the Union, as a state upon the same footing as the original states."

This motion was advocated by the mover, and earnestly opposed by Messrs. Scott, Clay, and Mercer; and, after some remarks by Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, touching the case of Louisiana, referred to in the debate,

The question was taken on Mr. Taylor's motion, and negatived—yeas 75, noes 84.

Mr. Storrs then offered an amendment, in effect to transfer the restrictive amendment already adopted, to the 6th section of the bill, (which embraces those provisions in the nature of compact,) and so modify it as to make it a recommendation for the free acceptance or rejection of the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact, to exclude slavery, instead of enjoining it as an absolute condition of their admission.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion, and, with the mover, zealously urged the adoption of the amendment. It was opposed as zealously by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, and Gross of N. York.

The debate had continued some time, with much animation; when, in consequence of the doubts expressed whether the amendment, in its present shape, was in order, Mr. Storrs withdrew it.

Mr. Clay renewed the amendment in substance, but so changing the manner of inserting it in the bill as to avoid the objection as to the point of order.

The debate was renewed on the proposition, and continued two hours with undiminished zeal, by Mr. Clay in its support, and by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, Randolph, and Cook, against it.

The question being put, the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived, as follows:

For the amendment 82  
Against it, 92

No other amendment being offered, about half past 9 o'clock the committee (having rejected several motions, in the course of the evening, to rise and report progress) rose and reported the bill to the house.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 29.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was *Resolved*, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following post routes in the state of Alabama, to wit: from Tuscaloosa to Columbus, in Marion county, by the court-house; from Cahawba by Joseph Button's, Old Town, falls of Cahaba, King and Smith's store, Shelby court-house, David McLaughlin's, St. Clair court-house, Vincent Bennet's, through the Cherokee nation, to James Patterson's, thence to Washington in Rhea county, Tennessee. From Burnt Corn Springs to Conecuh court-house, and to fort Crawford. From Huntsville to Jackson court-house, to Lowry's ferry, thence to Washington, in Rhea county, Tennessee. From Cahaba to Portland, Canton, Prairie Bluffs, Black Bluffs, to Foster's, thence to Fort Claiborne. From Moresville, in Cotaco county, to Melton's Bluff, Courtland, Bainbridge, to the Big Spring in Franklin county.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the customs, for the year 1819; rendered in obedience to the provisions of a law of congress; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then proceeded to consider a message received yesterday from the senate, requesting of this house a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendments of the senate to the Maine bill.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the conference was agreed to; and a committee of five members ordered, as the managers on the part of this house. Messrs. Holmes, Taylor, Lowndes, Parker, of Massachusetts, and Kinsey, compose the committee.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The house next took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to this bill.

The question was taken on all the amendments to the bill, with the exception of the restriction moved in committee, by Mr. Taylor, and were agreed to.

The question then recurring on the restrictive amendment—

Mr. Storrs moved to amend that amendment by striking out the words "shall ordain and establish," and inserting therein other words, so as to make the provision for extending slavery a proposition to the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact between the United States and the said state, for their free acceptance or rejection—instead of a positive injunction.

Mr. Rhea spoke near an hour against the restriction.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. spoke a short time on the same side.

Mr. Ford, of N. Y. spoke half an hour in answer to the remarks of several gentlemen who had opposed the restriction.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, replied briefly to Mr. F. and in explanation of remarks which he had before made.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, next rose, and entered into a general examination of the restriction in the proposed case, to shew that congress possessed no right to impose it.

Mr. Randolph spoke some time against Mr. Storrs's amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, followed, and addressed the house at considerable length against the right of restriction, &c.

Mr. Forrest, of Penn. next rose, and spoke about half an hour in support of the restriction.

Mr. Parker of Virginia, occupied the floor about the same length of time on the other side. When Mr. P. concluded,

The question was put on the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—yeas 82, nays 98.

Mr. Scott then offered an amendment to the restrictive amendment, having for its object, in substance, to prevent the operation of the restriction either on the slaves now in Missouri, or on their increase.

This proposition was advocated by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio; but

Mr. Scott, at the suggestion of several of his friends, withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on concurring in the restrictive amendment, adopted in the committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 94, nays 86.

So the house concurred in the restriction.

Mr. Taylor then renewed a motion which he had made unsuccessfully in committee, to amend the last section of the bill, by striking out the words "and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by congress, the said territory shall be admitted into the Union as a

state, upon an equal footing with the original states."

This question was briefly supported by the mover, and was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Mercer, Floyd, and Hendricks; and

The question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—yeas 49, nays 125.

The question recurring, on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time:

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a new section, providing for the exclusion of slavery from all the territories of the United States west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' of north latitude, excepting the proposed state of Missouri—(the amendment commonly called the compromise.)

Mr. Randolph spoke a short time against this amendment.

Mr. Foot moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, north latitude," so as to leave the provision applicable to all the territories of the U. States.

Mr. Clark made a few remarks against the propriety of introducing the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs in this bill.

Mr. Randolph stated, much at large, the reasons why he should vote against the compromise.

Mr. Foot explained the object of his motion; which was, chiefly to attempt an accommodation of conflicting opinions on this subject, of stripping the question of the constitutional difficulty, and to test the sincerity of those who had maintained the restriction.

Mr. Cobb spoke at considerable length, and very warmly, against all restriction whatever, as tending to universal emancipation.

Mr. Storrs rose, and stated that, from the consideration that this proposition might create delay in the passage of the bill, by drawing out a long discussion, and thus, by procrastinating any result from the conference between the two houses, operate to delay the admission of Maine beyond the 4th of march, the time to which she had been limited by the parent state—he would withdraw his proposition.

The question was then, at length, taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 93, nays 84.

And, a little after 8 o'clock, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 1.

Soon after the speaker had taken the chair,

Mr. Quarles, of Kentucky, rose, he said, with feelings which he could not suppress, and with a melancholy very seldom experienced by him, to announce to the house the distressing intelligence of the death of one of its body: my friend and colleague major David Walker, with christian fortitude, about eight o'clock this morning, exchanged, said Mr. Quarles, a world of cares, of toils and difficulties, for, I hope, a mansion of bliss.

I offer, said Mr. Q. for consideration, resolutions comporting with the wish of the deceased. While living, my colleague, by profession and practice, in private and public life, was a plain unaffected man. He had seen numerous carriages, filled with persons attending funerals, at this and other places, moving with solemnity to the burial ground, and returning from it with no evidences of sorrow. And to prevent a similar spectacle, connected with his remains, did he make the request contained in the resolutions I now offer. The representatives from Kentucky, the relatives of the deceased, and also those gentlemen who lived with him, and whose kindness was generously afforded him in his sickness, have been consulted with regard to the propriety of the course which is now proposed, and have approved it. I wish that this body will consider the departure from the usual course of proceeding on former occasions of this kind, as arising from none other than the purest motives—the most sincere respect to our colleague—and in this house, a desire to carry into execution the dying wish of one of its body. I hope I shall have the kind indulgence of my brother members, in permitting the repeated wishes of my colleague to be carried into effect, conformably to the spirit of the resolutions now proposed.

Mr. Q. then submitted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of David Walker, deceased, late a representative from the state of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That the said David Walker having communicated to the speaker of this house, and the hon. James Barbour, of the senate, shortly before his death, his wish that he might be buried without pomp or parade, attended by a few only of his friends; in compliance with his wish, this house will, on this occasion, not conform to the practice which has heretofore prevailed, of adjourning, to attend the funeral of a deceased member.

*Resolved*, further, That, in conformity with the spirit of the same wish of the deceased, the members of this house will depart from the usage of wearing crape for one month, with the exception

of those who may voluntarily choose to conform to such usage.

Mr. Randolph approved of the purport of the resolutions, and offered some remarks to shew the propriety of conforming to the request of the deceased, in its letter and spirit.

The speaker rose and observed that, as he was referred to in the resolutions, he would ask leave of the house to state what had passed between the deceased and himself on the subject. The speaker then briefly recapitulated the conversations which had taken place between himself and the deceased, which corroborated and supported the statement contained in the resolution.

A few remarks were subjoined by Mr. Clark and Mr. Culpepper, in approbation of the wishes of the deceased; when

The question was taken on each resolution separately, (a division of the question having been required by Mr. Walker, of N. C.) and they were severally agreed to, nem con.

A committee was appointed accordingly, consisting of the entire delegation from Kentucky, with the exception of Mr. Clay, (speaker,) and with the addition of Messrs. Barbour, Shaw, Taylor, and Cuthbert.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the house agreed that when it adjourned, it would adjourn to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. R. then moved an adjournment; but the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this house what right, if any, commodore Stewart had, by law or otherwise, to require that men whose term of enlistment expired while on the Mediterranean station, should either reenlist, or forfeit the right "to any claim or provision as distressed seamen, from the consuls of the U. States in Europe;" and what right existed at the departments of the treasury and navy "to refuse remuneration for such claims," as stated in a letter, under date of the 29th January, 1820, addressed by the secretary of the navy to the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

A short debate took place on this resolution, in which it was supported by the mover, and was opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Trimble; in the conclusion of which Mr. Trimble moved that the resolution be laid on the table for the present; which motion was agreed to.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, and the question stated "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke more than three hours against the passage of the bill, on the ground of the unconstitutional and unjust restriction which it imposed on the people of Missouri as a condition of their admission into the Union, &c. When Mr. R. had concluded,

Mr. Holmes called for the previous question.

The call being sustained by the house, the previous question was accordingly stated, "shall the main question be now put?" which being agreed to.

The question was taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the passage of the bill 91

Against it, 82

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence; and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, March 2.

Mr. James Woodson Bates, the delegate from the territory of Arkansas, appeared this day and took his seat.

Mr. Pinckney, from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to restore to all the states which have in sessions omitted to retain the same, the jurisdiction of the territory ceded to the United States, for forts, arsenals, dock yards, and barracks; so far as respects the execution of their state laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts; which was twice read and committed.

The house on the motion of Mr. Anderson, proceeded to consider the bill to authorize the appointment of a register and a receiver of public monies for the district of Lawrence county, in Arkansas territory; and having been amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the revolutionary pension act of April 10, 1806, which was revived in 1812, and continued six years.

On motion of Mr. Bateman, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring by law, the marshals of the several districts, in selling real estate by virtue of execution, to hold such sale in the city or county in which such real estate shall be situate.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be required to communicate to this house, the state of the bank of the



United States on the first day of March, June, and December last.

A committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Hooks, to inquire into the propriety of providing for an equitable settlement of the accounts of Andrew McIntire, late a collector of internal duties in North Carolina.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by the hands of his private secretary:

To the house of representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 4th Feb. last, requesting to be informed what progress has been made in surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, and in ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the extreme points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Look Out, and Cape Fear, according to a resolution of the 19th of January, 1819, I have to state, that it is intended to carry the resolution of the 19th of March into effect in the present year. The co-operation of the board of engineers, with naval commissioners, being necessary in executing that duty, and the board having been engaged last year in surveying the eastern coast of our Union, it would have interfered with previous arrangements and been attended with increased expense, had they been withdrawn from it. The board will, however, be employed, during the present summer, in the regular execution of its duties, in the survey of the coast of North Carolina, when instructions will be given to it to afford the necessary aid to carry the resolution of the 19th of January of the last year into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 1, 1820.

The message was laid on the table.

The house next went into a committee of the whole; Mr. Storrs in the chair, on the bills for establishing United States' courts in Maine and Alabama. The committee got through the details of the first bill, and made some progress in the second; when

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

A message was received from the senate announcing that they had passed the Missouri bill, with an amendment, which amendment was, in substance, to strike out the slavery restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause (Mr. Thomas' and Mr. Storrs' original proposition) to exclude slavery from all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30' north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, this message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference.

The report of this committee was, three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st, to the senate to recede from its amendments to the Maine bill; 2ndly, to the two houses to strike out of the Missouri bill, the restriction upon the state; and, 3dly, to insert a restriction on all the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

A motion was made and carried to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Beecher then moved to print the report.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would imply a determination in the house to delay a decision of the subject to day, which he had hoped the house was fully prepared for.

Some conversation passed on this motion between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes, on the propriety of proceeding to act in this house on the recommendation of the committee before the senate had given the pledges required of them of first adopting the report by receding from the amendments to the Maine bill, in which Mr. Taylor opposed so proceeding, and Mr. Lowndes was in favour of it; inasmuch as it would be wrong to put in jeopardy a satisfactory settlement of this question, from an adherence to a mere point of etiquette and order; that the house could not fear that the senate would adopt the recommendation to recede from their amendments as the committee of conference was unanimous in their report, with the exception of one member from this house [Mr. Taylor] and became us further, as the disposition of the senate to admit Maine could not be doubted, they would have no motive to adhere to their amendments if this house should adopt the report, &c.

A long debate took place on the question of printing, or rather on the question, whether this house should act on the 2d and 3d propositions of the committee of conference before the senate had acted on the 1st. Those against acting immediately, and in favour of the printing, were Messrs. Taylor, Livermore, and Whitman. Those who opposed the printing were Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Kinsey, Storrs, Randolph, Brown, Strother, Campbell, and Parker of Virginia.

The debate had continued about three hours, when Mr. Beecher withdrew his motion.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the Missouri bill.

The question was divided so as first

to be taken on striking out the restriction.

Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquillity to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue.

Mr. Holmes followed in a short speech, nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Adams, of Mass. spoke at some length in favour of the restriction, and against a compromise.

Mr. Kinsey, of New Jersey, and Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, respectively, explained at large the reasons which would induce them to vote against the state restriction and in favour of the territorial restriction.

Mr. Mercer followed on the same side, with great earnestness; and had spoke about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat.

The previous question was then called; and the house having sustained the call by 103 votes,

The main question was put on concurring with the senate in striking out of the bill the slavery restriction on the state of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays:

For concurring 90

Against concurring 87

The question was then stated on the second amendment of the senate; when Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude," and inserting a line which would exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, except Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The previous question was again demanded, and sustained by a majority of the house. The effect of the previous question being to exclude the question on the amendment, and to bring it back to the main question—

The main question was taken, on concurring with the senate in inserting in the bill, in lieu of the state restriction, the clause inhibiting slavery in the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays:

For inserting the substitute 134

Against it 42

So the house concurred in the amendments of the senate to the bill; and

About half past 7 o'clock the house adjourned.

#### PARTICULARS FROM SPAIN.

##### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Communicated by the Philadelphia Gazette, from the journal of Capt. Ramberger.

On the 3d January 1820, the news came to Cadiz, that part of the Spanish army consisting of 6000 men had taken possession of the Caraccas (the king's Navy Yard) and the Isla, a town between Cadiz and Caraccas—they had released the state prisoners which were confined in Caraccas, and a Colonel of the prisoners put himself at their head—there was only one Captain of the Royalists killed, who opposed the passage of the bridge at the Isla—he was shot by the Colonel in person. Cadiz was as well as possible fortified; an advance guard was sent to garrison a strong fort which commands the road to Cadiz, and all the gates shut. Not a person allowed to go out or in without a written order from the Governor—the whole city in great consternation—all the stores shut—the militia ordered out to patrol the streets—at 12 o'clock at night, we heard firing which lasted half an hour.

4th January.—This morning the gates still shut, we received intelligence that an advance of five hundred men had made an attack on the fort which commands the road to Cadiz, but were repulsed with the loss of seven men killed.—the gates were opened this day at 12 o'clock. The communication by land to the interior of Spain is stopped—provisions have augmented 50 per centum this day. The general mail which started yesterday for the whole continent of Europe and England, was stopped by the National troops (as they call themselves) and destroyed. This day the governor sent out a flag to the Isla, to know what the troops wanted—they sent for answer that they were very well situated; that they would not trouble Cadiz as long as they would not interfere with them—that they were an advance of fifty thousand men—that they want the Constitution of the Cortes—that they would not embark for South America and that their arrears should be paid. They also said that ten thousand men had marched to Madrid to compel the King to grant their demands. This afternoon the men of war in the Bay bent their sails, and are ordered to proceed to sea on a moment's warning. All the gun boats have been manned and stationed at Runtalles, to prevent the National troops pas-

sing that post. The sailors and marines on board the men of war, and the regular troops in Cadiz, have this day received their pay due them up to this day; promising them that, if they would remain faithful to the king, they should be paid every month. All the provisions which were on board the transports for the great expedition are disembarked and stored in Cadiz.

7th January.—This day received intelligence of Porto Real, Porto Santa Maria, Sevilla, and all the neighboring towns, having been taken possession of by the National troops, and all communication with Cadiz stopped; all vessels in the bay embargoed, and no pilots permitted to leave the city.

The state prisoners which were in the castle of St. Sebastian, made their escape last night; and it is said they have joined the national troops at Porto St. Maria. This night I made my escape out of the bay.

The following is from a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

Cadiz, 5th January.

"We are besieged by 6000 men of the army that was destined for Buenos Ayres, who are deterred not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round; and I am informed they have taken the city of Sevilla, and have proclaimed the constitution in every place they go. They permit the boats with provisions and passengers, to pass from all the places round—and have proclaimed it death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be here in seven or eight days, without any bloodshed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. There is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government."

#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 15.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sam Spy" cannot be admitted. It contains a personal allusion; its purpose or intent is not sufficiently intelligible; and the style and character of such writings (unless hit off in the happiest way) is unfavourable either to chastity or elegance of composition.

As to "A Lover of Happiness" to which we have given a place in our paper, we have to say, that the name is rather too sentimental these hard times, when the sober realities of life are brought to our door almost every hour; and we very much question whether, when a few more years shall dispel the dreams of that elysian fancy which he seems to indulge, he will find the several conditions of human life so very charming and beautiful. From every little vicissitude and change in the great chapter of accidents, he may glean a lesson or two as he goes along.

There is also in the style and composition of the Lover of Happiness something that induces us to believe that the author is actually in love; and to this cause we attribute the romantic sensibility and overdone pathos which is now and then shadowed forth. This writer is capable of a better effort, and we shall be pleased at any time to give a place to his lucubrations; but would advise him to drop the subject of connubial bliss, until he has some experience on that subject; otherwise he might hereafter have the charge of heresy preferred at his door, by those blooming Lavinias and adoring Palemons who should take for granted every thing he says.

The Jews.—The committee appointed by the legislature of New York, to take into consideration Mr. Noah's petition, praying the sale and transfer of Grand Island to him, for the purpose of establishing a colony of Jews, have reported the same reasonable, and introduced a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioner.

We most heartily congratulate our readers, we felicitate our fellow citizens generally, that the Missouri question is settled.

The house of representatives sat till a late hour last night, and on the question to agree to the amendment of the senate to strike out the restriction the vote was,

Against the restriction 90

For it 86

Being a majority of four votes against the restriction.

The result is, that the bill for the admission of Missouri without restriction, and with the inhibition of slavery in certain territories, wants only the signature of the president to become a law.

The few past days have been a trying time in congress; but the trial has passed, and we look now only for harmony and conciliation on all sides.

Nat. Intel. March 4.

We understand that a bankrupt system, of a new cast, has been digested by a judicial character whose experience has not been a little, and will shortly be submitted to the investigation of the friends of such a measure.

This bill proposes—

I. To incorporate the bankrupt system into the judicial system of the country; to which it properly belongs.

II. To get rid of the machinery of commissioners and assignees, and substitute for them—

1. A register of bankruptcy, who shall be the common assignee in each district; reserving, however, to creditors the right to take the bankrupt's estate into their own hands when they prefer it, and obliging them to take it after a limited time.

2. An inquest, in the nature of a special jury, before whom the conduct of the debtor shall be openly investigated.

It then proceeds to make provision—

1. To secure the creditor against frauds.

2. To enforce an equal distribution of the bankrupt's effects.

Bankruptcy is provided for, as distinguished into voluntary and involuntary. The rights of a voluntary bankrupt, in the cases specified, are extended to all persons: the liability of an involuntary bankrupt confined to merchants and traders. But an involuntary bankrupt may entitle himself to the rights of the other, by the subsequent fairness of his conduct.

It then concludes with a confirmation of all the discharges under state laws up to the passage of the act, wherever they have been obtained without fraud or concealment.

The system now before congress provides only for the case of involuntary bankruptcy.

Those who are unfavourable to a total discharge of the bankrupt will have only to alter one line, in order to substitute a letter of license or exemption from suit for a term of years.

Nat. Intel.

Suicide.—In Franklin county, some days ago, Robert Gill, a respectable farmer, deliberately hung himself.—He had requested one of his neighbors that day to come to his house to make his will, preparatory to his exit; but the non-attendance of his friend did not prevent the fatal deed. He complained of the neglect to his family, and said he was afraid his neighbor was angry with him, as he had not come according to his promise. The deceased, it is believed, was not embarrassed in his affairs, though he had lately sustained some pecuniary loss which seemed to hang on his mind.—He had been, and perhaps was still a member of the Methodist church.

An unnatural and cruel deed.—On Friday evening last the body of a female infant, apparently but a few days old, was found on the ice near the north bay of this city, very thinly covered and partly under water, with a large stone fastened to its body. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was wilful murder. The occurrence of so foul a deed is so rare in this quarter that very great sensibility has been excited, and it is hoped that the monsters who committed it may yet be brought to light.

Hudson Bee.

A letter from Camden, S. C. dated the 17th ult. mentions the following horrible transaction.

"We have had a murder committed in this place, which, for atrocity, is unprecedented in the annals of villany. It was the act of John Harris, upon his own slave, a woman. It appears, the slave was sick, confined to her bed, and unable to work. He went to her hut at the lower end of the town, about twelve at night, dragged her from her bed, and beat her in a most unmerciful manner; then got a rope, one end of which he tied round her neck, and the other round the neck of a horse, and dragged her about the street till she was apparently dead. He then built a fire upon her and left her. The only witnesses to this diabolical act were two poor old women, who could do nothing in defence of the victim. The murderer was apprehended next morning, and bound over to make his appearance at the next court."

Awful.—The Norfolk Herald contains an article which states, that in Cumberland county, Virginia, a young lady named Charlotte, when dressing herself for church, and her sister observing to her that she would be too late unless she made haste, replied, angrily, "I would rather go to H— than to Church without having my hair to please me;" and no sooner had she uttered this impious exclamation, than she dropped dead on the floor.

The heir of Gustavus, Ex-king of Sweden, and the nephew of the Emperor Alexander, is now in Edinburgh, where he is to reside for several months, with a view to the furtherance of his education.—He is a

young man of 19 or 20, and of a mild and modest address.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by Thomas Clancy, esq. Mr. James Scarlett to Miss Mary Carson, daughter of Samuel Carson, all of this county.

#### DIED.

A few days ago, in Charleston, S. C., Rev. Andrew Phin, D. D. pastor of the second Presbyterian church in that city. Dr. Phin was a native of this state, received his education at our university, was settled for some time in Hillsborough and Fayetteville, but for many years past was a distinguished minister of the gospel in Charleston.

On the 1st instant, at Washington City, after a lingering illness of some weeks, the Hon. David Walker, a representative in congress from the state of Kentucky. He was a worthy patriot, and enjoyed, whilst living, universal respect.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

ON about the 7th of October last, I was sent for by Augustine Dishon to go down to the public gaol, when he told me he was there confined for want of security on a writ, and requested that I would go his security. On refusing to do so he became quite uneasy, and offered to place in my hands a note upon Jonathan and James Busbee, of Wake county, for 500 dollars, which will become due in June next, to indemnify me. I took the note in the presence of Mr. Adams, I think, stating the purpose for which it was placed in my hands; paid Dishon's prison fees, and he was released. In an hour or two afterwards he came to the store of Charles Bruce & Co. and told me he wished to sell the note, and in consequence of the favour I had done him, I should have it on better terms than any one else. I stated to him I had not the money; upon which he observed, that he had a small note in the bank, and that if I would discharge the instalments as they became due, he would wait for the remainder, and that I should have the note for 340 dollars. The note in the bank, he informed me, was for 140 dollars, or thereabouts, and said the indorser was uneasy about it. If I would take it he would wait my own time. He then indorsed the note before witnesses. I offered him my note for the two hundred dollars, but he refused taking it, saying, that whenever he wanted any little money he would call. Sometime since, I sent to the bank another note, with a new endorser thereon, for one hundred and forty dollars or thereabouts, which was accepted, and still remains there, and which I am to renew whenever the instalments become due until the whole is discharged. I understand some persons, who I very well know are enemies of mine, have circulated the report that I had sold the note without its ever being endorsed, or without ever purchasing it, and went to Dishon and endeavoured to prevail on him to advertise the note, stating, as Dishon has since said, that it was too great a sacrifice; that if the note was advertised he would by that means get it back, and that they would give him much more for it.

I went to Dishon and inquired about it. He stated that he did not like to tell who those persons were, for fear it would create a disturbance; but gave me a hint before a witness sufficient to satisfy who they were; stating, at the same time, that he was not at all uneasy about it, nor ever had been; and that if I would then give him a note for the two hundred dollars, with security, he would wait. I accordingly drew a note, got security, and delivered it to him, in the presence of a witness, for the two hundred dollars, which he accepted of. I have since been informed and believe that he has been advised to give up said note, or destroy it, and get back the one sold me, that he might get a better price for it than I gave him. I merely make this known to the public with a view to show that there are men in this place that would stab me in the back, and profess friendship at the same time; men who have not got spirit enough to come out openly and be faced in their villany.

John Bruce.

Hillsborough, 8th March, 1820.

State of North Carolina,  
Orange County.

This day came James L. Eaton before me, Thomas Clancy, one of the justices of the peace for said county, and made oath that he was present when Augustine Dishon endorsed the bond above alluded to, to John Bruce, and that as near as he can recollect, his statement is correct, and said bond was endorsed for the consideration aforesaid.

James L. Eaton.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of March, 1820.

THOMAS CLANCY, J. P.

State of North Carolina,  
Orange County.

This day came George W. Bruce before me, Thomas Clancy, one of the justices of the peace for said county, and made oath that he was also present when Augustine Dishon endorsed the bond on Jonathan and James Busbee to John Bruce, and saw James L. Eaton witness said endorsement; and further certifies, that he was present when John Bruce delivered the bond of two hundred dollars to Dishon, and heard him at the same time express full satisfaction, when said Dishon observed that he was advised to advertise the said bond; by which means he would get it back, and that certain persons in town would give him more for it.

G. W. Bruce.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of March, 1820.

THOMAS CLANCY, J. P.

#### FOR SALE.

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15.

6f

#### BLANKS.

of various kinds,  
for sale at this office.



## REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

BY SELECK OSBORN.

A New Year! and pray what is new,  
With him, or her, or me, or you?  
Dear reader, let's consider:  
Would it be new if Vice were still  
Riding on Fortune's splendid wheel,  
With Virtue trudging at her heel,  
And Conscience up for highest bidder?

Pray what is new? Are any less  
Extravagant in food or dress?  
Are Old-Year's habits mended?  
Rears PRIDE less high her towering crest?  
Is MALICE banish'd from each breast?  
And is the reign of AVARICE ended?  
Has IDLENESS been driven hence?  
Has FOLLY yielded to good sense?  
Has vile INTemperance departed?  
Has VANITY now ceased to tickle?  
Are PRIDES less prim, or FLIRTS less fickle,  
Or COQUETTES more true hearted?

Does the MECHANIC cease to fret  
Over the long extended debt,  
Due from the rich delinquent?  
Can PRINTERs yet escape from care,  
And hope for punctual payment where  
Their labour and their ink went?  
Does TIME, with swift and steady pace,  
A less unprofitable race  
Pursue this year, than all may trace  
In years that have preceded?  
And when he points to that great sea,  
A shoreless, vast Eternity,  
Where we are bound as well as he,  
Is the dread signal heeded?

If not, alas! what is there new,  
That's worth a thought to me or you,  
Or cause for gratulation?  
'Tis but the dull old story o'er:  
The *moment's* new, and nothing more:  
Time has but changed his station.

That happy moment that should find  
A heart renew'd, a purer mind,  
Improving time and talents here—  
Should such a time reach me or you,  
That were a moment, rich as new—  
That were, indeed, a blest NEW YEAR.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

## THREE FEET BETTER THAN TWO.

An Irishman once, as the story is told,  
Whose wife was reputed a terrible scold,  
Was requested by her as he walk'd out that  
day  
To purchase a skillet, if seen in his way:  
A word to the wife is sufficient for them,  
And Pat dreaded nothing so much as to stem  
The strength of the current which flow'd from  
her tongue—

Far worse than the poets of Xantippe sung:  
He very well knew that her mandate was law,  
So determin'd to purchase the first one he saw,  
Not a shop in the town but was carefully sought,  
At length with much trouble the skillet was  
bought.

Now haply poor Pat that same day had agreed,  
To meet a companion to tattle at mead—  
But if he took time to oblige his *sweet* mate,  
He could not meet his friend before 'twas too  
late;

Then swore that he never was in such a hobble,  
For he lov'd a fine frolic but dreaded a squabble.

Thus while he bewail'd his deplorable lot  
It happen'd by chance that he turn'd up the pot,  
And was almost bewilder'd with pleasure to see  
That he had but *two feet*, the skillet had *three*;  
He jump'd up for joy, nor could he control  
His feelings, but cried out "ah faith, by my  
-hoil,

"How swately I'm out of this luckless disaster,  
"You've more feet than I, and should surely  
walk faster;

"Go quick home to floney, let her see you've  
come;

"By time dinner's ready, I'll certain be home,"  
Sole put down the skillet in hopes it would go,  
Whether it did not, or did, I suppose you all  
know.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

## MR. EDITOR,

In the days that are gone by  
and past for ever, and they were hap-  
pier days than I have seen since, I  
employed some of my moments in the  
translation of the letters of Dupaty,  
a celebrated French author, written  
on a tour through Italy just before  
the commence-nt of French revolu-  
tion. These letters give a full and  
accurate description of all the treas-  
ures of art, and discoveries of sci-  
ence at that time in possession of the  
Italians.

Although as a literary production  
these letters were considered as the  
greatest effort of the age in which  
the author lived, yet the peculiar  
character of his style has forbade all  
attempts at translation. I considered  
a translation a desideratum in epis-  
tolary literature and beset myself to  
the task; progressed half way in my  
job, grew disgusted at my tame ver-  
sion to which the fire and spirit of the  
original seemed to be foreign,

and gave up the undertaking in de-  
spair. Among the relics of my lab-  
ours in this hopeful work is the fol-  
lowing description of the Venus di  
Medicis. It is at your service.

## LETTER XXX.

### THE VENUS DI MEDICIS.

Florence.

It is the fourth time that I have  
come to see it, and as yet I have but  
gazed on it. I have been attentively  
looking at it for the last two hours,  
and cannot yet consent to give up the  
vision. I could wish to possess the  
power of painting it, and yet feel  
myself unable to give a single line-  
ament. It must for ever baffle the ef-  
forts of the pencil, the chisel, or ex-  
pression. There exists no language  
in the universe, whether of use or  
imagination, which can embody so  
many charms.—You see that I speak  
of the Venus di Medicis.

I am now seated before it with the  
pen in my hand. Imagine to your-  
self an image a thousand times more  
beautiful than any thing you have  
ever seen; a vision a thousand times  
more touching than any thing that  
ever has been able to touch you; a  
creation of mind a thousand times  
more ravishing than what has ever  
been able to ravish you; this would  
give some faint idea of the unearthly  
form of that shape, of this dream of  
love, that is animate with deity.  
Every property that you distinguish  
in her is a grace. The whole surface  
of that delicate form blooms with  
youth and shines with divinity.

I cannot persuade myself that I  
exaggerate; one should speak with  
enthusiasm on regarding that head  
and each of those traits that respire  
voluptuousness as each leaf of the  
rose exhales the rose.

In what a labyrinth of beauty and  
delight is the eye of the observer lost  
and bewildered. It descends, or ra-  
ther falls, from beauty to beauty,  
from grace to grace, from charm to  
charm, in tracing the most fugitive  
line from the summit of that divine  
front to the extremity of that divine  
foot, without the power of preferring  
any thing, without the power even of  
arresting itself. It dares not repose  
on those fingers, they are so delicate;  
it dares not repose on that bosom, it  
is so pure.

You say, what senses would not be  
inflamed before the Venus di Med-  
icis? I answer, those of a man truly  
sensible. She touches, she moves,  
she wajms, but she does not inflame;  
she causes to arise in the heart the  
most delicious tenderness, pure yet  
of all desire, by which the heart is so  
softly animated when it first opens  
itself to the genial influences of love.  
But Venus, say they, is naked. You  
do not then perceive her modesty?  
Of what can Venus think? She never  
thinks, she was made but to feel.  
How that soft inclination of the body  
pleases me. By contemplating the  
statue, I fall sometimes into the illu-  
sion of its reality; it is then that I  
experience I know not what kind of  
embarrassment.

It has been said that there was  
something of the woman in every  
thing amiable; it might with more  
propriety be said that there was  
something of the Venus di Medicis  
in every thing that charms.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

## THE HAPPY PAIR.

Some will be ready to conclude  
that this happy pair existed only for  
a short time in the garden of Eden;  
but this will be the conclusion of  
such only as are accustomed to me-  
ditate alone, and who have use but  
for one cup and saucer. Those who  
have tasted the sweets of matrimony  
will assert, that there still exists man-  
ny happy pairs who are ornaments  
to society and blessings to the world.  
No sooner does a deserving young  
man lead a blooming, affable and  
chaste young damsel to the altar of  
Hymen, than we have a happy pair  
before us. Here that joy and happi-  
ness begins to be enlarged, that  
crowns their following days with an  
almost heavenly bliss. Follow them  
to their home, where every thing is  
neat, comfortable and elegant. Plen-  
ty crowns their board, peace attend-  
ant waits around; joy beams in each  
others countenance, love, congenial  
love, fills each others heart, and gra-  
titude swells each bosom, while cheer-  
ful chat gives a zest to all their en-  
joyments. They know no wrangling  
pains, no discordant passions, or en-  
vious feelings. Follow them through  
the business of the day, you will dis-  
cover no symptoms of impatience,  
neither will you hear any complain-  
ing expressions, no upbraiding lan-  
guage escape from their lips. No  
sooner is a desire expressed by one,

than the other immediately complies.  
The more actively they are engaged  
for each others comfort, the more  
happiness they experience. The  
greatest pain they feel arises from  
an inability to render themselves  
more agreeable to each other. In  
prosperity they rejoice in their fel-  
icity, in adversity they bear an equal  
portion of its sorrows. When Pro-  
vidence smiles on their endeavours,  
they exult; when it frowns, they are  
meekly resigned. And is not this a  
happy pair? But follow them to their  
lonely retreat, and view them hand  
in hand, walking through the garden,  
beside the flower beds; wandering  
from blossom to blossom, delighted  
with the ornamental beauties of na-  
ture, and with nature's God, and  
refreshed by the ascending odours  
which float on the breeze. Mark  
their conversation: it is not concern-  
ing each other's imperfections, nor  
complaints of their inconstancy. No;  
to such feelings they are entire stran-  
gers. Follow them to the grove; as  
they walk beneath the towering tops  
of the poplar, and the wide spread-  
ing shades of the oak, fanned by the  
cooling zephyrs of the evening, and  
charmed by the wonders of nature;  
while the feathered tribes sweetly sing  
on the boughs of the trees, and the  
robin chaunts his evening carol, as  
the sun hides himself behind the west-  
ern horizon. In this almost enchant-  
ed spot, they rove from place to place,  
forgetful of earthly things and the  
cares of life, meditating on the good-  
ness of the great Creator of all  
things, and adoring that condescend-  
ing wisdom and love, which permits  
mortals to look beyond the bounda-  
ries of time, to that celestial world,  
where there is joy without sorrow,  
peace without war, love without hat-  
red, and pleasure and happiness  
without pain. To such happiness  
their nobler thoughts aspire. Their  
affections are placed on things above,  
and not on things on the earth; their  
hearts ascend to their God, their  
hopes centre in their adorable Sa-  
viour. In this peaceful and happy  
state of mind, and conversing on  
these delightful subjects, they forget  
for a moment all terrestrial concerns,  
until the moon, with her gentle rays,  
reminds them that it is time to re-  
turn to their mansion. With joyful  
steps they hasten back, where all is  
peace and perfect harmony.

Transported with a world of joy,  
A thousand sweets their hearts employ;  
And none can tell but those who know,  
From whence such blessed comforts flow.

Methinks, did angels pass that way,  
That for a while they'd wish to stay;  
And then in happier climes to bear,  
The names of such a lovely pair.

Then let the churlish cease their  
complaints, and say with me, there is  
happiness in the married state, pleas-  
ures with which the gloomy clois-  
ters of the lonesome bachelor have  
never been cheered. There might be  
many more happy pairs in the world  
than there really are, were mankind  
always influenced by proper motives.  
Were propriety and true love the  
leading principles in every instance  
of matrimony, we should not so often  
see the fair daughters of Eve with  
gloomy countenances, and their  
cheeks bedewed with tears of sorrow  
and deep regret. But too often is the  
happiness of the married state built  
on convenience, and the flimsy foun-  
dation of wealth and worldly show.  
Many times are the strongest affec-  
tions rent asunder for the sake of  
glittering dust, and happiness sacri-  
ficed for sounding titles. How often  
is it the case, that the industrious  
and frugal are spurned at, while the  
pompous rake is carressed and joy-  
fully received. No wonder, when this  
is the case, that so many spend the  
married state in misery and discon-  
tent. No marvel that we so often see  
unhappy families, and quarrelsome  
husbands and wives, when such mo-  
tives as wealth, honours, &c. are the  
principles upon which they have been  
influenced to enter into the married  
state. The God of heaven designed  
man to be as happy as his fallen and  
corrupt nature would permit; and  
if for a vain fancy he sells this al-  
lotment, he has none to censure but  
himself.

## A LOVER OF HAPPINESS.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

## REFLECTIONS.

The willow, poplar, locust and oak  
are beautiful and ornamental yard  
trees. They may also be profitable  
to us: they are silent but faithful  
monitors. The willow, with bending  
boughs, teaches us humility. It is  
called the weeping willow, reminding  
us that we dwell in a vale of tears.  
We must weep over sin, that me may

rejoice in a Saviour. The poplar is  
ornamental and nothing more. We  
may carry a fair appearance, and  
yet be useless. The locust shoots  
abroad its arms, spreads its cooling  
foliage, and extends its roof; but it  
is noxious, soon withers and is easi-  
ly overturned. It reminds us of man-  
ny professors of religion; they mani-  
fest a good exterior, but a noxious  
influence flows around them, they  
overshadow the ground and poison  
the garden in which they grow. The  
oak, not only affords a retreat from  
the sun and a covert from the tem-  
pest, but brings forth fruit, and is  
firm and steadfast; an apt emblem of  
the real christian. Come near him,  
you will find him useful. The more  
he grows, the more abundant in fruit;  
the deeper he takes root, the more  
firm and sure his foundation. He  
shall stand, when the poplar and the  
locust bow before the tempest. Yet  
these all remind us that "we fall as  
the leaf." ALPHA.

## WOMAN: AN APOLOGUE.

A beautiful woman and her hus-  
band were once lost in a wood, in  
the middle of a very dark night.  
On all sides they heard nothing but  
the shrill whistle of robbers, or the  
long cries of wolves; the sky too was  
tempestuous. The female became at  
once motionless through fear.

"What will become of us?" cried  
she clinging round her husband.

"Let us continue our journey, my  
love," he replied coolly.

"But, good Heavens! the rob-  
bers?"

"Well, then, let us return."

"Oh, that's worse! the wild beasts?"

"What would you have then?"

"Leave this place."

"We can only do that, my love, by  
going forward or returning; choose  
which."

The female then shut her eyes,  
stopped her ears, and suffered herself  
to be conducted by her husband.

Such is the lot of woman. Nature  
has pointed out our respective distinc-  
tion, and the difference of our employ-  
ments by the difference of our con-  
formation. A taller stature, a more  
solid and less flexible organization,  
indicate the honourable duties of  
man. Here the laws of nature and  
society accord.

"Woman and man," says Rous-  
seau, "are made for each other, but  
their mutual dependence is not equal.  
Men depend upon women by their  
desires; women upon men by their  
desires and their wants."

Women were created to be the  
companions of man, to please him,  
to solace him in his miseries, console  
him in his sorrows, and not to par-  
take with him the fatigues of war,  
of the sciences, or of government.  
Warlike women, learned women and  
women who are politicians, equally  
abandon the circle which nature and  
institutions have traced round their  
sex; they convert themselves into  
men. They renounce the empire  
which they inevitably exercised by  
their weakness to run vainly after  
the more equivocal empire of force.  
We hear of women that have fought,  
written, and governed with success.  
What does this prove? The excep-  
tion does not destroy the rule. And,  
besides, where is the feeling and  
amiable woman who would exchange  
the invariable happiness of being loved  
for the unsubstantial pleasures of  
fame?—Where is the man who would  
have preferred Joan of Arc to the  
mild and timid Agnes Sorel? We  
admire the masculine mind of Eliza-  
beth; but we love Mary, queen of  
Scots.

## CINDERILLA.

The following anecdote is from a  
journal devoted to the ladies:

The history of Cinderella has been  
renewed at Paris. At one of the  
last representations of the Sicilian  
Vespers, a young woman lost one of  
her shoes in the crowd, which was  
very great. It was picked up by a  
stranger who proved to be a great  
admirer of pretty feet. Upon exam-  
ining the little chef d'œuvre that  
chance had thrown upon him, his  
imagination was excited, and he re-  
solved to become acquainted with the  
owner, at all events. For several  
days, his researches were of no avail,  
but at last reflecting that the little  
footed lady could not have returned  
home without a carriage; and that  
she had perhaps taken a public one,  
he addressed himself to all the coach  
drivers of that quarter in succession.  
From one of these men he learned  
that at the breaking up of the Ode-  
on, a lady had taken his carriage  
who could not walk, but he was ig-  
norant whether the inability proceed-

ed from lameness, or simply from  
her being barefoot—Nothing more  
was necessary to put our stranger  
upon the search for Miss D\*\*\*, who  
proved to be a pretty and clever shop-  
keeper of L\*\* street. Her little foot  
examined more closely, produced  
upon him so violent an effect that  
notwithstanding the disproportion of  
rank and fortune, he did not hesitate  
to solicit her in marriage of other pa-  
rents. As it may be imagined the  
offer was accepted, the shop is alrea-  
dy shut up, and the temple of Hymen  
is to be opened in eight days for the  
young Baroness B\*\*\*, whose parents  
exclaim with great naivette, "Our  
daughter has done well in going to  
vespers."

## TRUE AMBITION.

Were I to describe the blessings I  
desire in life, I would be happy in a  
few, but faithful friends. Might I  
choose my talent, it should be rather  
good sense, than learning. I would  
consult, in the choice of my house,  
convenience rather than state; and  
for my circumstances, desire a mo-  
derate but independent fortune.—  
Business—enough to secure me from  
indolence, and leisure enough always  
to have an hour to spare. I would  
have no master, and I desire but few  
servants. I would not be led away  
by ambition, nor perplexed with dis-  
putes. I would enjoy the blessing of  
health, but would rather be beholden  
for it to a regular life and an easy  
mind, than to the school of Hippo-  
crates. As to my passions, since we  
cannot be wholly divested of them,  
I would hate only those whose man-  
ners rendered them odious, and love  
only where I know I ought. Thus  
would I pass cheerfully through that  
portion of my life which cannot last  
always, and with resignation wait  
for that which will last forever.

## JOVIAL DAYS.

In good king Charles's jovial days,  
when the most extravagant wit had,  
like the loyalty of the time, no harm  
in it, it is recorded, that when a gen-  
tleman drank a lady's health as a  
toast, by doing her still more honour  
he frequently threw some part of his  
dress into the flames. In this proof  
of veneration to the ladies, his com-  
panions were obliged to follow him,  
by consuming the same article, what-  
ever it might be. One of the friends  
of sir Charles Sedley, after dinner at  
a tavern, perceiving he had a very  
rich lace cravat on, when he named  
the lady to whom honour was due,  
made a sacrifice of his cravat, and  
sir Charles and the rest of the com-  
pany were all obliged to follow his  
example. Sir Charles bore his loss  
with great composure, observing that  
it was a good joke, but that he would  
have as good a frolic some other time.  
On a subsequent day, the same party  
being assembled, when Sedley had  
drank a bumper to some beauty of  
the day, he called the waiter, and or-  
dering a tooth-drawer into the room,  
whom he had previously stationed for  
the purpose, made him draw a decay-  
ed tooth which had long plagued him.  
The rules of good fellowship clearly  
required that every one of the com-  
pany should lose a tooth also; but  
they hoped he would not be so un-  
merciful as rigidly to enforce the  
law. All their remonstrances how-  
ever were vain, and each of his com-  
panions successively, *multum gemens*,  
was obliged to put himself into the  
hands of the operator.

## ANECDOTES.

A man who was apparently more  
of a wit than a mad man, but who,  
notwithstanding, was confined to a  
mad house; being asked by one, how  
he came there, answered, "Merrily  
from a dispute of words. I said  
that all men were mad, and all men  
said that I was mad, and the majority  
carried the point."

A fellow who was detected carry-  
ing off a bale of goods belonging to  
a merchant, was asked what he was  
doing with it; he said he had been  
arrested on suspicion of stealing, and  
came to get *bale*. This answer so  
pleased the merchant, that he made  
the fellow return him his goods, and  
be off to avoid prosecution.

*Legal Pun.*—A few days after the  
late distressing fire in Savannah, a  
gentleman in conversation with C.  
Harris, esq. observed, that a terrible  
judgment had fallen upon the city.  
"Oh, no, sir," replied Harris, "it  
is much worse than a judgment, it is  
a *feri facias*."

\* A *feri facias*, in law, means a writ of ex-  
ecution following a judgment. [Aug. Her.]